Questions from Reclaimed Water Forum:

When Mr. Hill uses the phrase "Highest Quality allowed by State and Federal law" does that mean there are actually State and Federal laws that limit how clean water can be?

Are the studies exposing mice etc. to treated effluent consistent or inconsistent with studies finding intersex in fish? (e.g. Boulder Ck in Denver, Potomac River in MD, VA)

If reclaimed water is safe enough to be used for snowmaking in which humans may be submerged in it for prolonged time, then why are we not using it more to recharge our aquifers and surface water? Considering that Flagstaff is looking to the future for other water sources like Red Gap Ranch and Lake Powell, why would we "waste" this A+ water that we may potentially need for drinking, on more businesses that are not trying to be water-wise or sustainable and conserve?

Does A+ water by State regulations meet Federal standards, in which Flagstaff follows? If not, what problems does this pose for safety and risk to people and environment?

What are the negative affects of using ultra violet treatment or other methods of oxidation on recovered reclaimed water/A+ water?

If Flagstaff is listed/acclaimed for its use of reclaimed water then why are we not using Federal standards for regulation and why are we not testing it extensively if we are going to be using it/delivering it more to customers?

How does our reclaimed water treatment facility and measures compare to the rest of the country?

Are you familiar with the very recent study (Nov. 14, 2011) scientific study at the University of Minnesota that revealed that treated municipal wastewater – even wastewater treated by the highest quality treatment technology – can result in significant quantities of antibiotic resistant bacteria in surface water? If so, can you please speak to the findings of the study and the implications for the use of reclaimed water?

Can you please describe the technology the City of Flagstaff uses at its wastewater treatment facilities? Does the City of Flagstaff test for antibiotic resistant genes?

Can you please talk about the most recent peer reviewed scientific studies that have looked at the levels of "emerging contaminants" in reclaimed water?

If there are no studies in the last four years in Arizona then what is the science community doing to ensure that contaminants that the City of Flagstaff does not test for are not, in fact, present in our reclaimed water supply at levels that are not safe?

If we do not test for emerging contaminants, then how can we make decision about the safety of our reclaimed water supply?

What effect do the endocrine disruptors have on human health and what studies have evaluated impacts of a long-term exposure to these disruptors?

Are the water quality test results for Wildcat Hill & Rio de Flag WWTP available to the public? If so, are these results posted online or where can they be viewed?

For what chemicals is reclaimed water tested and for what emerging contaminants it is not? What are the specific dangers associated with all tested and untested chemicals?

Explain how you are not breaking Arizona law by using reclaimed water in an area that will have direct contact, most probable ingestion to humans? Also, how this is legal when the contaminated water will infiltrate the ground water. And yes reclaimed water has contaminants.

An EPA website reports that the Wildcat Hills WWTP discharged water has had at least 8 water quality violations this year, including 1 total suspended solids, 2 selenium, and 5 cyanide violations. How would the City of Flagstaff assure that plant and animal life are not impacted by toxic contaminants such as cyanide?

General feedback on tonight's session: Kudos to the City of Flagstaff for presenting this in-depth information opportunity. You presented "Wastewater 101" using understandable language in 2 ½ hours.

How do the endocrine disruptors, chemicals and other things remaining in reclaimed water affect organisms with less body mass and faster metabolisms than humans, if perhaps small animals drink from a pond of reclaimed wastewater or are in continual contact with reclaimed wastewater snow?

There is much worry regarding endocrine disruptors in our wastewater. I have not heard anyone discuss educating the public on the overuse or unnecessary use of pharmaceuticals in humans and animals.

Given potential effects on microbes, insects and the critters that run the planets, are we trading a short term economic benefit for a longer term ecological problem?

Can Flagstaff make plans and seek funds for installing a reverse osmosis system in our reclaimed water treatment? Also, can Flagstaff demand another piping system for recycled water (grey water) for toilets, showers and landscaping?

Why not wait for CEC studies? Why use coliforms for water standards they get killed easily – Test Claustridia Spores. Where are the scientists and the science? This is a history lecture.

If this water is drinkable and "safe", why waste it on a small business (Snowbowl) to make artificial snow? We live in a desert- City Council, who are your protecting?

As a physician, I agree with Mr. Snyder we need to limit exposure and/or eliminate potentially toxic chemicals. We do not know for sure which are which at present though. We would all like to get rid of certain bacteria as well, like MRSA or other "superbugs". A recent article in the Daily Sun quoted a paper published in the Journal: Environmental Science & Technology which found 20 times more of bacterial genes of superbugs in water from Duluth's modern treatment plant (a plant 95% better than most) than

in nearby bodies of water. These have not been tested for previously, EPA standards are aimed at coliforms (Ecoli) not these. How can we be more certain we are eliminating these: superbugs" when we have just recently found them? It required DNA testing —something not done. How can we justify using this purely for recreational purposes in the Flagstaff community? I realize it may be needed for survival in the future or is the philosophy: If we create this waste should we be responsible to the environment and test it by making it our drinking water and not sending it down river.

I have met with international and national leading experts on the use of reclaimed water they all have the same statement it is dangerous for humans, plants and animals.

I see no peer reviewed scientific studies on the use of reclaimed water for snowmaking and safety. Shall we just test it on the children of Flagstaff? Would you drink our A+ reclaimed water? What about C.Dificile listeria, resistant bacteria, viruses?

What are the timetables for determining the environmental and human health effects of exposure to contaminants?

You cannot eliminate the "Super bug" out of our water supply. It's impossible to reverse damages from Phar. drugs. Kids/animals/plants eat directly this toxic poison recycled water. The stupid idea hurts our otherwise pristine environment, ruin the last of it!?

How do we know the EPS's regulations are safe and prudent? Is it prudent for anyone to suggest getting rid of the EPA department?

How does Arizona's reclaimed water compare to reclaimed water in other states? How can we say there is a low risk to contaminants of emerging concern if too little is known about them? What grade of water is proposed for snowmaking? I am concerned about contaminants that are not filtered by the system.

If Flagstaff produces A+ water from its treatment plants, and this forum has not said that this water is unsafe, then why are there signs all over Flagstaff stating not to drink it? What is the difference between A+ water and potable water (safe for people)?

What history is there on the use of reclaimed water on ski hills throughout the U.S. Is it used on the White Mt. Apache ski area? Does freezing reclaimed water (making snow) in any way change or affect the chemical elements found in it?

Mr. Hill presented his view that Flagstaff continues to grow its treated wastewater, why are so many people (cities & states) worried that we will run out of water? Why is the City continuing to raise the price of this water?

There are "pros and cons" to every issue. Today's presentation appears to be the "pro" argument. What are the cons?

Most veg. & fruit recalls come from California and Florida. Could this be due to the reclaimed water used
for agriculture?